

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.  
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic  
despatches must be addressed NEW YORK  
HERALD.

Rejected communications will not be re-  
turned.

Letters and packages should be properly  
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Volume XXXVI.....No. 169

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.  
ROADSIDE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-PAUL CLIFFORD; OR  
THE LOST HEIR.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.  
THE THREE HUNCHBACKS.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-OVER THE FALLS-  
ROBERT MACAUL.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.  
NO NAME.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-THE CHILD  
STREET.

ROUTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th av.  
THE MAN OF AILS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 5th st.-Perform-  
ances every afternoon and evening.-THESE BLIND MONKS.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.  
ROADSIDE.

SAN FRANCISCO HALL, 88 Broadway.-THE CITY OF  
PARIS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.-THEODORE THOMAS'  
SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, June 18, 1871.

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THE LYNCHBURG Virginian announces that  
it favors the new departure "as it understands  
it." That's the Jacksonian way of putting it.

AN IMMENSE SCHOOL of bluefish came in-  
side the breakers at Long Branch yesterday,  
and everybody there fired himself out hooking  
them from the shore. The President was on  
hand, but did not "move upon the enemy's  
works," owing to a press of more important  
business.

THE LANAHAN TRIAL in relation to the  
Methodist Book Concern matter is progressing  
so rapidly that the accused has been given  
permission to examine the books of the Con-  
cern. The whole trial so far has reflected  
little credit upon the Methodist denomination  
in general.

THE WEST POINT BOARD OF VISITORS are  
divided as to the report they are to make,  
more especially concerning the liberty of in-  
tercourse with the outside world to be allowed  
the cadets during their student life. Some of  
the sage thinkers on the Board actually favor  
a reclusal life, on the ground that outside  
society interferes with their studies. But the  
general impression is that soldiers need not be  
bookworms, and that in commanding armies  
and winning battles a knowledge of men is not  
much less valuable than a knowledge of books.

THE ACTIVITY OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES IN  
FRANCE.-All our news from Paris is to the  
effect that the three political parties in France  
are each doing their best to win at the approach-  
ing supplementary elections. The republicans  
are watchful, the Bourbons are full of hope, and  
the adherents of the Bonapartes are by no  
means in despair. The military display in the  
Champ de Mars will reveal the sentiments of  
the army, and it is possible that after the  
review we shall be able to write more defini-  
tely as to what shall be the future govern-  
ment of France. M. Thiers, meanwhile, is  
doing well by the republic.

TURKEY AND GREECE.-The government of  
the Sultan takes umbrage at a late appoint-  
ment of the Greek government and refuses to  
receive Mr. Trecoptes as ambassador from the  
Hellenic government. The Porte's reasons  
for this are that the new appointee was For-  
eign Minister of Greece during the Cretan re-  
bellion, and he is thought to have sympathized  
to some extent with the Cretans. Be that as  
it may, Turkey might do worse than forget  
bygones. If the Turkish government is going  
to feel annoyance at its neighbors on every  
possible occasion we think it will have an ex-  
cellent opportunity to gratify such a propen-  
sity in the not very distant future.

STREET NOMENCLATURE.-We learn that an  
uptown organization is in consultation with the  
authorities in regard to changing the names of  
some of the uptown streets and avenues. For  
example, it is proposed to change the name of  
Fifth avenue, or its extension from Fifty-  
ninth street (commencement of the Central  
Park), to that of New York avenue, and the  
name of the Grand Boulevard to "West  
Boulevard." The former change may do very  
well. We have no great "New York avenue,"  
and Eighth avenue, from the point de-  
signed to Spuyten Duyck creek, might be so  
called with much propriety. But to change  
the name of the Grand Boulevard to "West  
Boulevard" will prove a change, we think, well  
calculated to send those who favor it to that  
political bourne whence no traveller ever  
returns.

The Pope of Rome and the King of Italy-Can They Both Reign in Rome?

While the Catholic Church, from Rome to the  
utmost parts of the earth, is celebrating the  
twenty-fifth year of the Pontificate of Pope  
Pius IX. as a jubilee, these devout rejoicings  
are sadly blended with the shadows of coming  
events which may again drive the Holy Father  
into exile, and with but little hope this time  
of his recall-at least, during the living genera-  
tion. The 1st day of July next has been ap-  
pointed for the transfer of the King and the  
government of Italy from Florence to Rome as  
the Italian capital. Shortly after the with-  
drawal of the French imperial troops from  
Rome last summer the Italian troops, under  
the pressure of the popular sentiment of the  
peninsula, were marched into the Holy City,  
and the Pope's temporalities were declared  
annexed to the kingdom of Italy. From that  
day to this the Pope has, from time to time,  
protested against this usurpation of the patri-  
mony of St. Peter, and has been generally  
considered by the Catholics as a prisoner in  
his own capital. But still, with the Italian  
government at Florence, he has had at least  
the shadow remaining with him of sovereignty  
in Rome. Even this shadow, however, will  
disappear with the formal establishment in the  
city of King Victor Emmanuel, his Court,  
Cabinet and Parliament. Then, indeed, and  
at all intents and purposes, the sovereign of  
and in Rome will be the Italian King, and the  
last shadow of the Pope's temporal power will  
disappear.

What, then, will the Pope do? It is re-  
ported that he has made his preparations for  
retiring to the island of Corsica. If so, he has  
no doubt made his arrangements with the con-  
sent and co-operation of M. Thiers, the execu-  
tive head of the French government, in view  
of this retirement, as the best thing for the  
Pope and as the best thing that can be done  
for him by France under existing circum-  
stances. But why should the Pope retire from  
Rome, when, by act of Parliament, Italy  
guarantees that he shall be independent as  
head of his Church in Rome, and shall have a  
liberal quarterly allowance in cash from the  
Italian treasury for the maintenance of his  
dignity and independence as the living suc-  
cessor of St. Peter? The answer to this  
question is that the Pope, by Divine authority,  
charged with the patrimony of St. Peter, can-  
not consent to surrender it.

The Pope's latest encyclical-published in  
full in the HERALD of the 13th inst.-defines  
his position on the question to be absolutely  
beyond any compromise whatever. He says  
in this encyclical, "But the sub-Alpine  
government meanwhile, while on one hand it  
hurries to make the city of Rome the  
scene of the world, on the other  
labors to beguile Catholics by puffing  
up and affixing certain immunities and  
safeguards which, in its language, it calls  
'guarantees,' to the end that these be substi-  
tuted to us for the civil sovereignty which, by  
a long series of intrigues and by partricial  
arms, it has robbed us of. Already, venerable  
brethren, we have pronounced our sentence  
on these immunities and safeguards. We have  
branded their folly, their guilt and their  
mockery in our letter, dated the 2d of  
March last, to our venerable brother, Constan-  
tine Patrizi, Cardinal," &c. Furthermore,  
after denouncing at some length "the base  
and unceasing pretence" of the sub-Alpine  
government and "its shameless contempt of  
our Pontifical authority," the Holy Father  
says: "So now, as of our bounden duty, we  
declare that we will never agree to nor ac-  
cept, nor can we so agree to or accept, those  
cunningly wrought-out safeguards or guaran-  
tees proposed by the sub-Alpine government,  
whatever their device, or any others, of what-  
soever kind or however ratified, which, under  
the form of securing our sacred power and  
liberty, shall have been offered to us in lieu  
of and in exchange for that civil principality  
which Divine Providence willed the Holy  
Apostolic See should be furnished and  
strengthened, and which is ratified to us by  
legitimate and irrefragable titles, as well as  
by possession for more than eleven centuries."

This is clear enough and emphatic enough  
for the dullest comprehension. It simply  
means that in this business the Pope holds the  
"sub-Alpine" government (he does not admit  
its right to be called the government of Italy)  
as guilty of usurpation, treachery and sacri-  
legious robbery, and that he cannot consent to  
a condemnation of these unpardonable crimes,  
or to a compromise with the robber on any  
terms. In a word, the Holy Father adheres  
inflexibly to his ultimatum, the restoration of his  
temporalities; and these have been indicated  
by Cardinal Antonelli as rightfully comprising  
a miracle by a great part of Roman Catholic  
Christianity. At any rate, it must have been  
deemed an event of great solemnity to call  
forth such great proofs of devotion. There  
was no lack of processions, of chanting priests  
and pilgrims, and ceremonies and those scenes  
of chaste splendor with which the Papacy  
loves to surround itself. His Holiness must  
have had arduous work of it receiving the  
many visitors who came to see him; but he is  
such a good old man, and so mild and gentle,  
that doubtless it was all a labor of love to him.

The celebration in Brussels, says our cable  
report, was a failure, because there was an  
attempt to give the demonstration a political  
character, which damped the ardor of many,  
who looked upon the celebration from a  
purely religious standpoint, as in truth they  
were right to do.

OUR TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH from Mexico  
tells the same old story of internal strife and  
tumult-a general scramble of all parties  
for power, without any honesty of purpose in  
any of them. The same wearying monotony  
of petty warfare, no end of assassinations and  
revolutions-these constitute the usual budget  
of news from Mexico. And yet the Mexican  
press "is severe in its strictures on the New  
York HERALD," because the New York  
HERALD has told them over and over again  
those disagreeable truths which are wormwood  
to their palates, that they are speeding at the  
fastest rate possible down hill to the devil by  
following the lead of their unbridled passions.  
But we think all good advice is thrown away  
on Mexico. What Mexicans say about resist-  
ing "the invasion of the Yankees" is simply  
ridiculous. We should like to know how they  
would resist an armed invasion of our boys in  
blue?

sion;" that "the Papacy dwindle in every  
way-in worldly might, in spiritual power-as  
the dictator of kings and as the dictator of  
consciences;" that "away from its proper  
seat, afar from that awful and imperial Rome,  
wherewith the might and majesty of the Pope-  
dom were indissolubly bound up, the Roman  
Pontiff grew slight and small in the sight of  
Christendom."

Pius VI. really died as a martyr to the  
tortures of the first French republic, and Pius  
VII. enjoyed no bed of roses under the First  
Napoleon. Reduced at length to the condition  
of a French subject on a pension in the shape  
of an income of \$400,000 a year, "he hurled  
a vigorous protest against his deposition and  
a bull of excommunication against his imperi-  
al deceiver. In answer thereto General  
Radet entered Rome, arrested the Pontiff and  
sent him off prisoner to Lavagna." And so,  
despoiled and humiliated, he remained subject  
to the harsh caprices of Napoleon the First till  
released by the oppressor's overthrow and  
abdication in 1814. The allies restored the  
Pope to Rome and his temporalities, however,  
not as a duty to the Pope and his Church, but  
as a duty to the divine rights of kings against  
the radical doings of the French revolution  
and the red republicans. And so, by the  
Holy Alliance, the red spirit and the reds  
were kept down till the French uprising of  
1848, which convulsed the Continent again,  
and which, among other things, brought forth  
the Roman republic of Garibaldi, and the ex-  
pulsion of the Pope (Pius the Ninth). He was  
restored to Rome and his temporalities by  
Napoleon III., and maintained there by him  
till 1870, and we know the rest.

Now, we are told that his Holiness, in view  
of the formal occupation of Rome by the "sub-  
Alpine" government, is preparing for a retreat  
to Corsica. If so, he doubtless expects in  
good time the intervention of France in his be-  
half. But what can France do for him?  
Nothing, at present, beyond the hospitalities  
due to the head of the Catholic Church as an  
exile. However, from all the facts and all the  
lights before us, we are inclined to believe this  
report of Corsica. But, at seventy-nine years  
of age, the Holy Father has hardly strength  
for this adventure, and as the time draws near  
for a final decision he may so conclude. Our  
opinion is that Rome, with the sovereignty of  
the Leonine city, including St. Peter's and the  
Vatican, is still the best place for the Pope,  
excepting New York on a new departure.

Death of Mr. Vallandigham.

Well may it be said in the impressive burial  
service of the Episcopal Church, that "in the  
midst of life we are in death." The sudden  
death of Clement L. Vallandigham, in the  
midst of health, vigorous manhood, profes-  
sional labor, and a fame that was ringing from  
one end of the republic to the other, is enough  
to impress us with the uncertainty of life and  
the slender thread upon which it hangs. The  
circumstances attending the death of Mr. Val-  
landigham, details of his history and of an inter-  
view which our correspondent had with him,  
with other interesting matter relating to him  
and his career, are published to-day in another  
part of the paper. Whatever may be said of  
the faults or political errors of the deceased,  
no one will deny that he was true to his con-  
victions, fearless as a political leader and  
a man of considerable ability. He was, no doubt,  
as honest in what is called his  
"new departure" as in opposition to the war.  
Had he lived he might have exercised  
great influence in harmonizing the democratic  
party as well as in bringing peace to the  
country. It is gratifying to know, however,  
that he lived long enough to accept the issues  
of the war as inevitable, and to give the  
weight of his influence toward removing them  
from party politics. Those who knew Mr.  
Vallandigham personally or in social life can  
testify to his fine qualities and high character.  
He was frank, genial, reliable, a true friend  
and a charming companion. With the bold  
and robust character of the Western man there  
was united with that the high tone, generous  
impulse and refinement of the old Southern  
school of statesmen. He will be mourned by  
a large circle of friends, and the democrats  
have lost a leader who promised to be emi-  
nently useful to the party. Let his faults be  
buried with him and his virtues only be re-  
membered.

THE POPE'S JUBILEE IN ROME has passed  
off amid the vast concourse of the inhabitants  
of the Eternal City and thousands of strangers  
and pilgrims from all climes who had under-  
taken long and perilous journeys in order to  
behold the face of their chief pastor. The  
accomplishment of the twenty-fifth anniversary  
of the Pope's reign has been considered almost  
a miracle by a great part of Roman Catholic  
Christianity. At any rate, it must have been  
deemed an event of great solemnity to call  
forth such great proofs of devotion. There  
was no lack of processions, of chanting priests  
and pilgrims, and ceremonies and those scenes  
of chaste splendor with which the Papacy  
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Mr. Ashbury and the New York Yacht Club-The Telegraphic Correspondence.

We publish to-day the correspondence be-  
tween Mr. James Ashbury and the New York  
Yacht Club relative to the races for the  
Queen's Cup. It will be remembered that  
Mr. Ashbury, in one of his after-dinner  
speeches, announced that by his interpreta-  
tion of the deed of trust under which the cup  
is held by the New York Yacht Club he had  
the right to challenge for a race with one rep-  
resentative yacht, and that he was not com-  
pelled to sail the entire fleet, as did the  
America when the cup was first won. The  
published letter of Mr. Schuyler, in which he  
announced that it was the intention of the  
donors to have the race sailed by one vessel  
to be selected, and not by the squadron,  
served to confirm the expressed opinion of  
Mr. Ashbury. Acting upon this letter alone,  
the New York Yacht Club generously acceded  
thereto and agreed to name a yacht to meet the  
Livonia when the latter made her appearance.  
The action of the club was at once communi-  
cated to Mr. Ashbury by cable. Following  
close upon this concession comes the despatch  
from Mr. Ashbury, saying that in the event of  
the New York Yacht Club being willing to  
waive the six months' notice, the Livonia  
would leave for New York in the month of  
September. Again, the club, willing to meet  
him more than half way, considers his propo-  
sition and waives the required notice, and in  
notifying him thereof asks that he name a day  
on which the race shall take place. Then  
follows the reply of Mr. Ashbury, in which,  
while failing to name a day for the match as  
he was requested to do, he says that the six  
months' notice being waived, the several clubs  
will shortly send the necessary certificates for  
the Livonia's matches, to be sailed some time  
in October, thus carrying out his threat made  
in another after-dinner speech, that he was  
going to the United States as the representa-  
tive of eight English yacht clubs, and by this  
means, if he did not win in the first race, he  
would have seven more chances to secure the  
Queen's Cup, the prize he so much covets.

Mr. Ashbury, by his speeches and corre-  
spondence, shows great ignorance of sporting  
matters. He apparently does not stop to con-  
sider well how much he is requiring and how  
much has been conceded to him, or he would  
not endeavor to force so much more upon  
those who thus far have granted all that he  
has asked. It is evident that he has ceased to  
consider the race he is so anxious for as one of  
model against model, but looks upon it with  
only an eye to the Queen's Cup and how he can  
contrive to recover it from us. With this one  
idea he fails to recollect that it is entirely out  
of the power of the New York Yacht Club to  
accept a challenge for the second race until  
the first has been decided. He would have to  
come to New York and sail the first race with  
the Livonia against a vessel of our squadron  
that may be selected to meet her. Then if  
defeated he can challenge for race No. 2, and  
it would be time enough then for the New  
York Yacht Club to determine if it would  
adhere strictly to the terms of the deed of  
trust and demand six months' notice  
for the second race, or waive it again.  
The Livonia may win the first race and  
then the matter would end, the second race  
becoming an after consideration. Mr. Ash-  
bury, upon reflection, must see this and be  
content and feel that to ask more is impos-  
sible until after the first race is decided. The  
New York Yacht Club, we suppose, in doing  
what it has done has solely in view the inten-  
tions of those who placed the cup in its  
custody, as expressed in the letter of Mr.  
Schuyler. It made a concession in waiving  
the six months' notice. This was no doubt  
done to prove its sincerity and to give Mr.  
Ashbury the opportunity of being the first  
Englishman to recover that which England had  
lost. The same spirit that sent the America  
to English waters to race the combined yacht  
squadrons has beyond question actuated the  
New York Yacht Club in its dealings with  
Mr. Ashbury-a feeling of fairness, of good  
will and a desire to throw no impediment in  
his way; but it looks to us as if all this was  
not appreciated. Mr. Ashbury appears to think  
that because some points have been conceded  
all must be; that we must break through all  
established customs and rules for his sake;  
that he has but to ask to have granted. The  
question has been more than once asked, has  
not enough been done for Mr. Ashbury? And  
the opinion has frequently been expressed  
that too much has been given up to him. If  
the latter is the case it is only because of the  
useless feeling for which Americans are pro-  
verbial. If an error has been committed it has  
been one of generosity, and if this generosity  
is not appreciated no blame can be attached to  
us. The course pursued by Mr. Ashbury has  
not, in our opinion, been of that sportsmanlike  
character we had every reason to expect. We  
admire his laudable ambition to re-establish  
the lost reputation of England for owning the  
fastest yacht, but regret that his ambition has  
carried him so far as to cause him, apparently,  
to forget the courtesies that are customary on  
occasions like the present. We are willing to  
concede much, but cannot give up everything  
in order to render it certain that Mr. Ashbury  
shall win, and it is about time that he should  
be made aware of this fact. The published  
correspondence shows how the matter stands,  
and from it it will be seen that all has been  
done that possibly can be at present, leaving  
the future to care for itself.

Does the Observer want the terrible Tam-  
many ring to manage the asylum?

The Observer also discusses on "Free  
Thought and Free Religion," and takes occa-  
sion to rap the Boston radical theorists over  
the knuckles. It says:-  
We have a large class of "free-religionists" in our  
own land-"free-thinkers," haters of Christianity-  
who would destroy the Christian religion, and  
who, in their wild ambition, wish to have it tried  
over the world. They are but fulfilling the Divine  
prediction that "there shall come in the last days  
scoundrels, who may be able to overthrow the faith  
of some, but 'the foundation of God standeth sure.'"

The Independent has a savage article entitled  
"The Traitor and the Copperhead," in which  
Jeff Davis and the lamented Vallandigham are  
made the targets for the malignant shafts of  
the writer. A good deal is said in the article  
that had better been left unsaid.

The Golden Age asks, "What is the Woman  
Question?" and proceeds to answer its own  
inquiry in its own peculiar way. It insists  
that "the woman question, when it is carried  
before the public for discussion, shall not be  
dwarfed into any mere demand for a political  
prerogative, but shall include the whole broad  
theme of woman's social oppression." The  
"Democratic Departure" is also the subject  
of a few tender lines in the Age, while the  
"Bloody Pageant in Paris" is the theme of a  
lively assault upon the Versailles government  
as a twin of the Commune in passion, violence  
and murder. The "Ethics of Loafing" is an  
article based upon overworking the brain, con-  
cluding as follows:-

One of the most sage and benignant directions  
ever given by the illustrious farmer who edits the  
Tribune and may be the next President is the one  
which he gave to a noted man who had got rich,  
and wanted to know what he was to do next-"Go  
a-hunting!" was the answer. If more of us would  
go a-hunting before we got rich, fever of us would  
be paralyzed, and we would have more enjoyment  
and relief after they are got.

The Jewish Messenger compliments the  
HERALD upon its enterprise in reporting faith-  
fully the progress of Judaism, but takes excep-  
tions to some of our editorial comments and  
conclusions. It is, however, altogether more  
of a matter of taste than a lack of judgment  
or information. The Hebrew News has given  
the HERALD quite a lengthy complimentary  
notice, which we reproduce.

The Apostolic Times comes to us from Lex-  
ington, Ky., with a "Plea for Our Dying  
Churches," and gives the names of five worthy  
gentlemen as editors. They ought to consti-  
tute a religious staff-editorial with strength  
sufficient to keep Satan at bay and arouse the  
dying Churches of their vicinity.

The Boston Pilot has its usual variety of  
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matter a serious look, and we may expect that  
the British authorities will have charge of the  
mutinous men will deal out stern justice to the  
offenders if the case should come within their  
jurisdiction.

Review of the Religious Press.

Our religious contemporaries do not put in  
a very brilliant appearance this week. The  
only thing that seems to have stirred them up  
was the preparation attending the celebra-  
tion of the twenty-fifth year of the Pontificate  
of Pope Pius IX., which event came off in  
grand style on the 16th instant. The New  
York Tablet (Catholic) says:-

With our brethren in every land beneath the sun,  
with the Catholic press of the whole world, we joy-  
fully unite in a final greeting to the Father of the  
Faithful, the Vicar of Christ, the Holy Father, the  
mighty ruler of all who has preserved so long a  
life so valuable, such a head and such a heart to  
guide the bark of Peter through the terrible storms  
of these evil days.

The Freeman's Journal, always enthusias-  
tic in anything it undertakes, had the follow-  
ing in reference to the then coming jubilee:-  
Nearly all over the Catholic world the faithful, on  
Friday of this week-feast of the Sacred Heart-to  
offer a fervent communion in solemn thanksgiving  
to God for having so long preserved the life of so  
great a Pope as Pius IX., and to implore of God,  
through the intercession of the Mother Immaculate  
and of St. Joseph, patron of the universal Church,  
and of all the Saints, that this wonderful Pontiff  
may yet be spared to see the rights and prerog-  
atives of the Holy See recognized, the States of the  
Church restored, and peace established on a more  
hopeful basis and the great work of the Vatican Council  
completed.

Henry Ward Beecher tells us in his Chris-  
tian Union what faith is, as follows:-

The greatest fact in the universe is God. And this  
supreme fact the soul has direct hold on. In his  
highest moments man is as directly conscious of  
God as he is conscious of the green grass in the sun-  
shine before him. The unfathomable greatness, the  
goodness, the love which that same impulse comes  
straight home to the soul. The eye does not see color,  
the ear does not hear music by a straighter  
path than the heart knows and feels God. This is  
faith, in its highest sense-the direct, immediate ap-  
prehension of spiritual realities.

The Union also gives us some news from  
Athens, in the shape of a report of a meeting  
of the "Radical Club," consisting of ladies  
and gentlemen who came together apparently  
for the purpose of hearing and telling "some  
new thing." At the last meeting, it seems,  
there was a great talk about science and re-  
ligion, and great jubilation over the triumphs  
of the former. Whereupon Colonel Higgin-  
son said:-

The dangerous tendency of science was that it  
would create a new hierarchy of concealed profes-  
sors over a hierarchy of concealed clergymen.

Precisely, says the Union, and the arro-  
gance of the one is not a particle more toler-  
able than that of the other.

The Evangelist indulges in a characteristic  
lament over the city charity appropriations in  
behalf of what it facetiously calls "Our Estab-  
lished Church," and goes on to say:-

To term these "charities" is adding insult to in-  
jury. They imply that the poor are "charitable."  
How much longer will the people of this State  
submit to allow this legalized robbery and in-  
justice to go on? It is altogether in violation of the  
principles of American government.

The Observer joins with its Presbyterian col-  
laborer, the Evangelist, in the cry against the  
city charities, taking for its text the fact that  
Mayor Hall has just drawn his warrant for  
one hundred thousand dollars, in accordance  
with the law of 1870, for the New York Found-  
ling Hospital. This round hundred thousand,  
says the Observer,

is taken out of the pockets of an overtaxed people,  
to be paid to the trustees of the "New York  
Charity," who are the founders of a foundling hos-  
pital. The city has not the appointment of the  
officers. The institution is private. The money is  
spent without any responsibility to the public. The  
city has no power to examine into the management  
of the asylum, the use of its funds or the treatment  
of its inmates.

Does the Observer want the terrible Tam-  
many ring to manage the asylum?

The Observer also discusses on "Free  
Thought and Free Religion," and takes occa-  
sion to rap the Boston radical theorists over  
the knuckles. It says:-

We have a large class of "free-religionists" in our  
own land-"free-thinkers," haters of Christianity-  
who would destroy the Christian religion, and  
who, in their wild ambition, wish to have it tried  
over the world. They are but fulfilling the Divine  
prediction that "there shall come in the last days  
scoundrels, who may be able to overthrow the faith  
of some, but 'the foundation of God standeth sure.'"

The Independent has a savage article entitled  
"The Traitor and the Copperhead," in which  
Jeff Davis and the lamented Vallandigham are  
made the targets for the malignant shafts of  
the writer. A good deal is said in the article  
that had better been left unsaid.

The Golden Age asks, "What is the Woman  
Question?" and proceeds to answer its own  
inquiry in its own peculiar way. It insists  
that "the woman question, when it is carried  
before the public for discussion, shall not be  
dwarfed into any mere demand for a political  
prerogative, but shall include the whole broad  
theme of woman's social oppression." The  
"Democratic Departure" is also the subject  
of a few tender lines in the Age, while the  
"Bloody Pageant in Paris" is the theme of a  
lively assault upon the Versailles government  
as a twin of the Commune in passion, violence  
and murder. The "Ethics of Loafing" is an  
article based upon overworking the brain, con-  
cluding as follows:-

One of the most sage and benignant directions  
ever given by the illustrious farmer who edits the  
Tribune and may be the next President is the one  
which he gave to a noted man who had got rich,  
and wanted to know what he was to do next-"Go  
a-hunting!" was the answer. If more of us would  
go a-hunting before we got rich, fever of us would  
be paralyzed, and we would have more enjoyment  
and relief after they are got.

The Jewish Messenger compliments the  
HERALD upon its enterprise in reporting faith-  
fully the progress of Judaism, but takes excep-  
tions to some of our editorial comments and  
conclusions. It is, however, altogether more  
of a matter of taste than a lack of judgment  
or information. The Hebrew News has given  
the HERALD quite a lengthy complimentary  
notice, which we reproduce.

The Apostolic Times comes to us from Lex-  
ington, Ky., with a "Plea for Our Dying  
Churches," and gives the names of five worthy  
gentlemen as editors. They ought to consti-  
tute a religious staff-editorial with strength  
sufficient to keep Satan at bay and arouse the  
dying Churches of their vicinity.

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the British authorities will have charge of the  
mutinous men will deal out stern justice to the  
offenders if the case should come within their  
jurisdiction.

The Ninth at Bunker Hill.

The bold Ninth arrived in Boston yesterday,  
and this morning is gallantly holding its own  
in the midst of a large force of its most mer-  
ciless enemies. It succeeded yesterday in  
celebrating, as far as its services were found  
available, the Battle of Bunker Hill, and in  
initiating its brave commander into the real  
"pomp and circumstance of glorious war," by  
means of artillery salutes and martial manue-  
vres upon the very spot where the blood of  
Britishers and Continentals mingled in conflict  
nearly a hundred years ago. The associations  
and history connected with the scene and the  
genuine explosive gunpowder that was burned  
will doubtless be military experience enough  
for the gallant warriors, who fear not Long  
Branch encampments or Broadway parades.  
The dreadful ordeal of all is to come,  
however-the praying match. When